

# The Wheeling Intelligence.

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## FOR SOUND MONEY.

The Great Convention of Representative Business Men

FROM ALL THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Ringling Protest Against the Craze For Debased Currency.

LEADING MEN OF BOTH PARTIES

And Representing the Best Interests of the Southern States Declare Themselves on the Side of an Honest Dollar—Secretary Carlisle Delivers an Address—The Resolutions a Clear Presentation of the Issue. The Danger to the Country Should Be Free, Unlimited and Independent Coinage Be Adopted.

Memphis, Tenn., May 23.—The sound money convention which met here this afternoon, is a much bigger affair in point of attendance than the most sanguine of its projectors had anticipated. There are thousands of visitors in the city and the number of delegates is between nine hundred and one thousand. They are still coming in and the enrollment is still going on. The estimate of the number. Upwards of 3,000 people were present at the Auditorium at 2:15 o'clock when Chairman W. J. Crawford called the convention to order. While the gathering was electing an organization and getting down to business, the crowd gradually filled up the vacant seats and by the time Secretary Carlisle began his address, the large hall, with a seating capacity of 8,000, was comfortably filled.

Mr. Richard H. Clark, of Alabama, presented the name of Congressman Catchings for permanent chairman, in a neat and highly complimentary speech. This convention, said Mr. Clark, was an evidence that the people did not believe in debased money, and do not want to be dragged down to the level of Mexico and China. The people represented in this convention believed in the just and equitable use of silver as a money metal, but they would not deliver the country to a syndicate of mine owners, or place in jeopardy the business interests of the country because of a craze—a condition of public sentiment which he likened to a prairie fire, which would feed upon chaff and soon burn out.

After the selection of G. C. Matthews, associate editor of the Commercial Appeal, as secretary, a committee on resolutions was appointed, and, on motion of U. M. Rose, of Arkansas, a delegate from each of the states represented was appointed without debate.

Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle was then introduced by Chairman Catchings, and, as the distinguished Kentuckian stepped to the front of the stage, the audience rose to its feet and cheered enthusiastically for several minutes.

Secretary Carlisle's address was on the same line as the one delivered at Covington, Ky., on Tuesday, and which has been published in full, the entire ground being covered as in that delivery. Among other things, the secretary, to-day, said:

"I do not charge that our fellow citizens who propose to revolutionize our monetary system really desire to see the business of the country ruined or even injured, but, in my judgment, the results would be most disastrous, and, therefore, I appeal to them to carefully review the ground before it is too late to correct a possible mistake upon a subject of such supreme importance to themselves and their posterity."

The secretary reviewed at some length the history of the use of gold and silver as money, and went on to say that the percentage of coin actively employed in conducting business in this country is so small that it is almost inappreciable; so small, in fact, that its disuse in our transactions would not be felt if we had a substitute for or paper representative of the subsidiary pieces. Although we have the gold standard in this country, our actual stock of gold bullion and coin amounts to only about one-third of our actual currency, a condition of affairs which would have been inconceivable a few centuries ago. Our gold, silver and silver coin, old United States notes, treasury notes, bank and subsidiary silver coin aggregate \$1,304,707,953, exclusive of the minor coin and every dollar of this vast amount is kept equal in value to the standard established by law. It is contended by many advocates of free coinage that the effect of their policy is not to abolish the present standard of value and substitute the single standard in its place, but that it would establish what they call bi-metalism and a double standard. I confess my inability to understand what is meant by double standard, because I cannot conceive how it is possible to have two different legal measures of the same thing at the same time—as, for instance, a pound weighing sixteen ounces and another eight ounces.

A BAD POLICY.

After quoting various authorities on the subject of bi-metalism, Secretary Carlisle said it is proposed that the United States without the co-operation of any other government shall provide by law that all silver bullion or foreign silver coins that may be presented at the public expense, into silver dollars at the ratio of 16 to 1 with gold, and that the coins so made shall be delivered to those presenting the bullion and to the people of the United States. But nobody else shall be compelled by law to receive them as dollars of full value. All who are indebted to us, therefore, have the privilege of paying in silver, while all to whom we become indebted are to have the privilege of requiring us to pay in gold.

The attempt to coin the two metals without the limit as to the amount into full legal tender money and keep both in circulation at the same time has been made by nearly every civilized nation and has failed in every one of them. Our country is not without experience upon this subject and the results here just the same as everywhere else. All who have been or may be induced to give their support to this revolutionary poli-

cy, upon the assurance that it will give the country more money for use in the transaction of business, will be greatly disappointed, for they will find, when it is too late, that instead of having more money they will have less, and that it will be depreciated in value besides. The introduction into the currency of the country of any kind of money about which there is the least doubt will always operate to drive out the same amount or about the same of better money and thus leave the people with about the same volume of currency they had at the beginning. Free coinage would absolutely give us a depreciated and fluctuating currency, and the question is whether the producers of exportable articles will be benefited by such a result.

The character of value of the currency in use in the producing country does not affect the price of the article abroad to any extent whatever. But if our monetary system were so changed that it would require two dollars to purchase here what one dollar will purchase now, the exchange with foreign countries would be double, while the foreigner would pay only half as much in his money for the same number of dollars as he pays now.

HISTORY REVIEWED.

Wages were nearly 31 per cent higher than in 1890, which was thirteen years before the silver legislation, and more than 8 per cent higher than in 1873, when that legislation was adopted. The argument that the reduction of prices is due to the appreciation of gold, and that the legislation in regard to silver has produced a scarcity of redemption of metallic money in the world, are both assumptions not justified by the facts. Exhaustive inquiries to ascertain the actual amount of gold and silver used as money in the world shows that there is now more gold and silver in the aggregate, and more of each one of them in use as full legal tender money than ever at any other time in the history of the world.

I attach very little importance to the per capita argument, but it may be worth while to state that the production of gold alone in 1890, and it is much larger now, was nearly two and a half times greater than the average production annually of gold and silver both during the decade which closed with the year 1890. Furthermore, official statistics show that in the gold standard countries the stocks of money are much larger per capita than in the silver standard countries.

The secretary then reviewed at length the argument of his recent Covington speech on the question of national dishonesty in attempting to place a depreciated currency, etc., and in conclusion said so far as the mere volume of our currency is concerned, we have an ample supply for all necessary purposes, but under the existing system it is not properly distributed and is not sufficiently elastic to meet all the changing requirements of business at different periods of the year. The United States should concentrate out of the banking business by the withdrawal of its arbitrary and compulsory issues of notes and afford the people an opportunity to supply their own currency based upon their means and credit, thus enabling every community to utilize its resources when necessary and adjust the circulation from time to time to the actual demand of legitimate commerce.

At the conclusion of Secretary Carlisle's address there was another noisy demonstration, followed by cries for Congressman Patterson, of Memphis. The congressman acknowledged the compliment, and on his motion the convention adjourned until 8 o'clock this evening.

When the evening session convened the committee on resolutions reported the following declaration of principles:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The people of the southern states who believe the maintenance of a sound and stable currency to be essential to the prosperity of the whole country and the welfare of the people in all the vocations of life, do, through their representatives in convention assembled at Memphis, on May 23, 1895, make the following declaration of their matured convictions:

First—Believing a uniform and certain standard of value necessary to the agricultural, commercial and industrial development and prosperity of our common country, we favor the maintenance of all our money, whether gold, silver or paper, on a parity, to the end that each dollar, whatever may be its composition, shall have equal purchasing and debt-paying power with every other dollar.

Second—Profiting by the experience of Washington, Jefferson and Hamilton and the teachings of the great students of monetary science from the time when John Locke wrote, to the discussion of the present day, we accept the truth of the principle now universally recognized and applied in the commercial world, that the bimetallic standard cannot be maintained where the ratio fixed by law for the free coinage of gold and silver does not correspond with the market ratio of the two metals; and that wherever and whenever the legal or coinage ratio varies from the market or commercial ratio to any appreciable extent, the dollar, whether gold or silver, which thereby becomes more valuable as bullion than as money, will go to a premium and retire from circulation.

We saw this principle applied in our own national experience when, under the act of 1792, which fixed the coinage ratio at 15 to 1, gold retired from circulation because of a slight decline in the price of silver in the open market, whereby the bullion in a gold dollar became worth a few cents more than the bullion in a silver dollar, and was therefore sold as a commodity because it was worth more as bullion than as money, and again under the act of 1834, which fixed the ratio at 16 to 1, when the silver coin retired for the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, when the market or commercial ratio is more than 30 to 1, and the difference between the bullion value of a gold and a silver dollar is about 50 cents, on the ground that such action, instead of restoring the bi-metallic standard, would inevitably result in silver monometallism.

PRESENT BANK GOOD ENOUGH.

Third—At this time there is no country in the world which maintains the bi-metallic standard, and neither is there any country where the free coinage of silver obtains which is not on a silver basis. Each country, on account of its inability to adopt independently any bi-metallic standard, must elect for itself which it prefers, the gold or the silver standard. We, therefore, favor, in the absence of international co-operation,

the retention and maintenance of the existing gold standard.

Because a change from the gold to the silver standard would have the effect to repudiate all public and private obligations to the extent of the difference between the bullion value of the gold and silver dollar.

Because whenever such change should be seriously threatened it would cause an immediate attempt at a collection and liquidation of all debts in anticipation of the result it would produce.

Because such transition from the gold to the silver basis would destroy public and private confidence and would involve the country in such panic, confusion and distress that the products of agriculture and the wages of labor would be unremunerative, the business of commerce would become unprofitable and our people engaged in industrial occupations would be thrown out of employment.

Because there is not a progressive, an enlightened country in the world which has not elected gold as the preferable standard.

Because gold standard countries retain silver in their circulation of a parity with gold, whereas there is no silver standard country which can utilize gold as money.

Because there is not a silver country on the globe where the wages of labor are sufficient to sustain the working classes in comfort and independence, and, finally,

Because the high destiny of the United States demands for the use of the American people that money which experience has taught mankind to be best suited for the promotion of commerce, the development of manufactures, the encouragement of labor and the advancement of civilization.

FAVOR BIMETALLISM CONDITIONALLY.

Fourth—We would rejoice over the adoption of real bimetalism, but, in view of the continued fluctuations in the price of silver in the open market, we realize that it is impossible for the United States, independently, to adopt a bimetallic standard, and we deem it unwise and hazardous to the best interests of its people for this country to attempt its establishment. We favor the policy of this country standing in the attitude of readiness at all times to co-operate with the other powers in any effort they may inaugurate looking to the adoption of true bimetalism, but in the meantime, and until successful co-operation is assured, to maintain inviolate its existing standard of value.

Fifth—We favor the retention as part of our money the silver now coined, and in order to give a wider field for the use of silver we favor the coinage of money other than silver and silver certificates below the denomination of ten dollars into higher denominations, so as to make our entire circulation, below the denomination of ten dollars, either silver or silver certificates, and to this end the secretary of the treasury should be authorized by law to coin from time to time, as the people may require them, silver dollars, until the demand of commerce for money below the denomination of ten dollars is at all times satisfied.

The sixth and seventh resolutions advocate a change in the national banking system to secure a more elastic currency, and commend President Cleveland for his financial policy.

THREATENED LYNCHING

In Huntington—A Mob About the Jail, Bitterness Against Murderer Ringo.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., May 23.—Charles Ringo, who was rearrested at Point Pleasant yesterday for the murder of his two children here, was brought back here to-day. The train was met in the suburbs by a closed carriage and Ringo was rushed to the jail in disguise. Two thousand people had assembled at the depot and a lynching was anticipated to-night.

LATER—2 a. m.—There has been no lynching and things are quiet, although a bitter feeling exists over Ringo's presence in the city.

A BIG KICK

In the South Against Crisp's Scheme to Boom Gen. Scofield.

RICHMOND, Va., May 23.—The Richmond State to-morrow will say: "The intelligence that there is a move on foot at the Houston Confederate reunion to boom General Scofield for the presidency on the free silver ticket, may or may not be true. For the credit of General Scofield, it is to be hoped that the rumor is not true. It will be resented at once as impertinent, dishonoring and impious trafficking with a sacred cause if this first movement to gather Confederates in a great national non-political organization is debased into a sordid scheme to boom any man for a political office."

If Speaker Crisp and his Georgia free silver combine have used this gathering of ex-confederates for any such purpose, they will hear a roar of indignation that will suggest that rebel yell which told of determination to resist to the uttermost. They will learn that confederates of the south are not ready to give their organization the low plane of a body of political candidate boomers. The south does, and rightly, esteem General Scofield. He was a chivalrous and honorable foe. But if he allows himself to be used this way he will fall from the high place he now occupies in southern estimation.

Jail Breaker Caught.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligence.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., May 23.—To-day Deputy Sheriff Vernon Jarrett brought in John Freeman, under three years' sentence for counterfeiting, who, with two others, broke jail on Sunday last.

Freeman was found on Mine Creek about 9 o'clock last night, just after eating supper at a farm house, which he said was his first square meal since his escape.

New Catholic Church.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligence.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., May 23.—Father Stonger to-day let the contract for building the new Catholic church here to the Withrow Lumber Company, of Clifton Forge, Va., for \$3,000. The new edifice will be one of the finest church buildings in the state, and work will be begun at once.

## THE PRESBYTERIANS.

The General Assembly Transacts a Great Deal of Business.

SPECIAL ORDERS MADE FOR TO-DAY

The Overtures With Regard to Young People's Societies Referred to a Committee to Report at the Next Session—New York Presbytery Instructed Not to Receive Students Not Approved by the Assembly. The United Presbyterian Assembly.

Pittsburgh, May 23.—The devotional services of the Presbyterian General Assembly at the opening of the seventh day of its session, were conducted by Rev. Irwin M. Muldrow, a colored minister from Chertaw, S. C. On motion of the stated clerk 3 o'clock on Friday was appointed as the time for hearing delegates from other ecclesiastical bodies, such as the Pan-Presbyterian Alliance and United Presbyterian Assembly. A telegram of greeting was read from the Presbyterian Alliance. Overtures were presented with regard to the young people's societies in the separate churches, and the whole matter of their government was referred to a committee of nine, which was instructed to report to the next assembly. An attempt was made by seven presbyteries to reduce the salary of the stated clerk of the assembly, but it was voted down. Secretaries of the various boards of the church were allowed to become ministers of the church.

The question of the relation of the students of Union Seminary to the presbytery of New York came up on an overture from that body. A long opinion was read and it was recommended that the presbytery of New York be instructed and enjoined not to receive students who are preparing in seminaries not approved by the general assembly. This motion was carried by a large vote, and in announcing the result Moderator Booth said that the New York presbytery would note the instructions given by its superior authority and would obey its orders. The opposition to this act was decided, but insufficient to affect the vote of the assembly. The day of prayer for colleges was fixed for the second Sunday in January. A movement to reduce the ratio of representation in the assembly failed to receive support. The proposals of several presbyteries to secure a reduction in the expenses of the assembly and a change from annual to biennial or triennial sessions were made special orders for Friday morning.

An elder who said that he desired to go home on Monday, moved that the time given to speakers hereafter be limited and that secretaries of boards be allowed fifteen minutes and others five. This will visibly shorten the length of the session and will cut off full debate.

Judge William H. Jessup then took the floor to read the report on systematic benevolence, summarizing the gift of the church during the year to the various benevolent purposes of its missionary and other boards. He was followed by Dr. Rufus S. Green, of Elmira, N. Y., secretary of the committee.

The moderator then named the committees. Following is a list of the chairmen:

Bills and overtures—Rev. J. G. Taggart, D. D.  
Judiciary—Dr. Nathan McDill.  
Ministerial relief—J. G. Carson, D. D.  
Sabbath school—Rev. R. Kenwick.  
Correspondence—Joseph Kyle, D. D.  
Freedman's mission—W. A. Spalding.  
Church extension—W. P. McNary, D. D.  
Publication—Rev. M. E. Carnahan.  
Education—W. J. Buchanan.  
Narrative and state of religion—Dr. W. C. Williamson.  
Foreign missions—R. J. Davidson, D. D.  
Home missions—Rev. J. C. McKelvey.  
Statistics—Rev. J. D. Sands.  
Finance—D. C. Wilson, D. D.  
Nominations—Dr. McNaughton.  
Reunion—R. G. Wallace, D. D.  
Appropriations—J. H. Garvin, Ph. D.  
Devotional exercises—John Williamson, D. D.

The afternoon session was devoted to the consideration of the work of the board of publication and Sabbath school work, the report on unity and the report of the board of church erection.

The plan for federation between Presbyterian and Reformed churches which was presented last week was referred back to the committee, and the committee on church unity was continued. Dr. Joseph Smith, its venerable chairman, having withdrawn his resignation.

The final order of the afternoon was the report of the board of church erection. Its work extended over thirty-seven states and territories, and appropriations were made for the benefits of 155 churches to the amount of \$79,688.

The evening session was in celebration of the quarter centennial anniversary of the reunion of the old and new school branches of the church, which had been separated since 1837. Moderator Booth presided and made the opening address. On the platform with him were eleven ex-moderators.

At the close Dr. Booth called upon all those who were present at the reunion assembly of 1870 to rise. About twenty commissioners responded. After prayer the assembly adjourned.

UNITED PRESBYTERIANS.

The First Day's Business Session of the General Assembly.

Pittsburgh, Pa., May 23.—The general assembly of the United Presbyterian church, began its business session at 9 o'clock this morning, in the Sixth church, East End. After devotional exercises Rev. Dr. J. B. McMichael, of Monmouth college, Illinois, was elected moderator by acclamation. This is the first time in the history of the church that this has been done. Rev. Dr. William J. Reid and Rev. Dr. A. G. Wallace were re-elected clerks.

A committee was then appointed to extend congratulations to the Presbyterian general assembly. The rest of the session was taken up with hearing the reports of the trustees of the assembly and the women's board.

dence, taking the shape of a report from the directors of the Allegheny seminary. This report, which was at once referred to the committee on bills and overtures, did not favor the overtures becoming a part of the stated laws in the book of the church government. The report says:

In a matter so important as that now before us there should be the utmost harmony and co-operation on the part of all concerned. No action should be taken which would have the appearance of assuming a power by the general assembly of which the legality might be questioned.

The report of the synods of Ohio in reference to these overtures were similar in spirit and verbiage, protesting against a transfer of the jurisdiction. Other synods were heard from on the same subject, all of which were referred to the same committee.

Next followed the report of the contribution to foreign missionaries, which that from various sources was gathered the sum of \$20,794 38, added to which was a balance of \$10,330 16 making the entire resources for this work \$31,124 54. For freedmen \$11,400 01 was contributed and \$9,884 27 paid out. For church extension \$10,450 was appropriated. The committee on narrative and state of religion, showing in detail the progress of the church, its numerical and financial growth, was read by the chairman, Rev. Dr. J. C. Coulter, of Greenville, Pa.

The membership of the church, according to this report, is 117,154, and 171 young men are preparing for the ministry. Contributions have been large, notwithstanding hard times.

The report of the committee on federation of churches expressed the hope that favorable and final action would be taken on the question in hand before the close of the year.

GREAT NAVAL DISPLAY

At Kiel on the Occasion of the Opening of the Baltic Canal Will be the Finest Ever Witnessed—The Navies to be Represented.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23.—The naval demonstration at Kiel, on the occasion of the opening of the Baltic canal, according to the present programme, promises to eclipse anything of a like nature ever witnessed in Europe. A table prepared by the naval intelligence office shows that in addition to the numerous fleet of Germany, there will participate in the naval parade no less than forty-five warships from foreign countries, representing every type from the stately battleship to the little gunboat and torpedo cruiser. As might be expected, Great Britain easily takes the lead in tonnage, although Italy will send one more ship, the British fleet numbering eight ships, while the Italians send nine. The British vessels have a total tonnage of 69,310, as against 58,331 for the Italian ships. The British also have the largest vessels, sending four monster battleships, each of 14,150 tons; nearly 400 tons larger than our own fleet battleships of the Indiana class. They are armed with 13 inch guns, but two of the Italian ships exceed this battery, the Laoria and Doria carrying the largest guns afloat, of a calibre of 17 inches. The British fleet will consist of the following ships:

Battleships: Royal Sovereign, Empress of India, Repulse and Resolution. Protected cruisers: Blenheim and Bellona. Torpedo vessels: Speedy and Halcyon.

The Italian fleet, next in strength, included the four battleships: Sardoagna, Umberto, Ruggero, Di Laura and Andrea Doria. Protected cruisers: Stromboli and Etruria. Torpedo vessels: Arctura and Partenope, and the royal yacht Savoia.

Next to Italy and third on the list in tonnage comes the United States with the armored cruiser New York and the cruisers Minneapolis, Columbia and Marblehead, aggregating 25,039 tons.

If Great Britain and Italy can boast the largest and the most powerful ships, the United States can easily claim the championship in point of speed, for no foreign ship comes near the peerless Minneapolis, with her record of 23.073 knots, even the fastest torpedo vessel at the show, the Italian Arctura, scoring but 20.7 knots at her best.

Russia stands number 4 in the list of tonnage, with three ships, the battleship Imperator Alexander II, the coast defense ship Grozlatich, and the armored cruiser Rurik; a total tonnage of 20,896.

Of the great European naval powers, France makes the worst showing, with only 18,798 tons, made up of the battleship Hoche, the protected cruiser Surcouf and the twin-screw armored cruiser Dupuy de Lome, celebrated for the great number of unsuccessful trial trips she has made in the effort to make speed, and now only rated at twenty knots.

Spain presses France closely with three ships, the battleship Palaya, the armored cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa, and the protected cruiser Marques de Ensenada, having a total tonnage of 17,822.

Austria has four ships, with a tonnage of 13,890, including the armored cruiser Kaiserin and Konigin Maria Theresia, the protected cruisers Kaiser Franz Josef and Kaiserin Elizabeth, and the torpedo vessel Trabant, the smallest in the parade, being of 530 tons; three ships, the coast defense vessels Thule and Gota and the gun vessel Edla.

Norway sends two ships of 1,693 tons in all, the Viking and Sleipner. Roumania is close behind, with two ships of 1,653 tons, the cruiser Elisabeta and the training vessel Mircea.

Danmark will have protected cruisers in line, the Hekla and the Geiser, total tonnage 2,600; and Portugal and Turkey will have only one ship each, the former being the armored cruiser Vasco da Gama, of 2,422 tons, and the latter the cruiser Hoybat Nouma, of 1,960 tons.

Will Resume Payment.

New York, May 23.—A dispatch from New Haven, Conn., to the Evening Post says: It is stated that the Dime Savings Bank of Williamamantic, which has taken advantage of the state law requiring ninety days' notice from depositors, will resume payments after scaling down deposits fifteen per cent in consequence of losses in the National Bank failure in that city. The deposits of the Savings Bank are about \$650,000.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, fair, followed by decreasing clouds; Friday, night, fair; Saturday, fair; Sunday, fair, warmer; Southern winds.

For Ohio, fair, variable winds.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY, as furnished by C. Schaefer, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m.	60	47	33	27
9 a. m.	61	48	34	28
11 a. m.	62	49	35	29
12 m.	63	50	36	30

Weather—Clear.

## RUSH FOR HOMES.

The Kickapoo Reservation Opened For Settlement.

OVER FIFTEEN THOUSAND BOOMERS

Make the Dash to Find That They Have Been Preceded by "Sooners." The Usual Mishaps Occur, But It Is Yet Too Soon to Learn if a Considerable Amount of Trouble Occurred. Women Among the Home Seekers.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., May 23.—Sharp at noon to-day at least 15,000 men with a large number of women, made the grand rush from all sides of the Kickapoo reservation for the four hundred and fifty-odd claims open to white settlement. In less than an hour afterward there were scores of contestants on each of these claims in addition to the "sooners" who had already taken possession of the lands long coveted by them.

The scenes at the opening were precisely similar to those at previous openings. There were the mad rushes, the wild yells and the mishaps, more or less serious.

So far as is now known no lives were lost in the race, but it is too early yet to hear from the interior of the new country.

Sweeney's bridge on the north fork of the Canadian river in township 12, was one of the principal points of entrance to the new land.

There were 300 men gathered, and just before noon there was suppressed excitement as the minutes ticked off. Watches were held in one hand and the lines tightly grasped in the other.

The scene that followed the shout "go" was intensely exciting.

About a half mile northeast of Sweeney's the road passes through a narrow lane of trees. Here an awful jam occurred, delaying the anxious racers for ten minutes. Men behind saw their chances for a claim pass away they cursed like mad. The jam was finally straightened out, however, and the men were off again.

Last night it was made evident to many of the boomers that all could not get claims, so it was resolved to organize towns, and crowds left last night for various points for that purpose.

A council was held between the projectors of the two towns and resulted in a consolidation of interests, the new town to be called McCloud, in honor of the general solicitor of the Choctaw road. The procession, 5,000 strong, then took up the march to Douglas mills ford, at the section on which McCloud was situated.

As the head of the enterprise Dr. W. J. Gillett, of Perry, was chosen mayor. Green B. Baum, jr., of Washington, son of the ex-general pension agent, is a leading member of the town organization.

At noon the crowd passed over the ford in a very quiet way and drew lots for positions on the town plat. A corps of surveyors was on hand and at once laid out the town. Wagons with liquors, groceries and cots came in, tents were erected and soon stores, restaurants and hotels were opened, and a new town had been born.

ACQUITTED BY A JURY.

But Judge Jackson Tells the Accused That He Is Not Indicted.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligence.

CHARLESTON, May 23.—The jury of the United States court to-day acquitted H. D. Smith, postmaster at Assurance, Monroe county, who was arrested here some time ago while trying to sell postage stamps at 20 per cent discount. The stamps came into his possession legally, the irregularity being in his attempt to sell them.

The verdict was not in accordance with Judge Jackson's views, and he advised Smith to resign before he was removed by the post office department.

THE STRIKE BROKEN.

Miners' Officials Practically Give Up the Struggle—The Men to Resume.

Pittsburgh, May 23.—The miners' officials practically gave up the strike to-night, and advised the men to go to work for the 60-cent rate if they could get it.

In the Pan-Handle district a mass meeting was held attended by 2,000 miners. They were divided on the matter of continuing the strike for the sixty-nine cent rate and the officers then told them the strike was lost and that they had better return to work before they are forced to sign iron-clad agreements, such as were made on the Wheeling division. As a result all the mines within a radius of ten miles of Carnegie will resume to-morrow morning at the 60-cent rate. About 8,000 men are employed in that district.

An attempt was made to hold a meeting at Turtle Creek at the DeArmitt mines, but just when the meeting started the leaders were served with an injunction issued a year ago, and which has never been rescinded. The union miners promptly retired.

IRON AND STEEL WORKERS.

The Amalgamated Association in Secret Session at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 23.—The morning session of the Amalgamated Association convention was conducted with the utmost secrecy. After some preliminaries the delegates took up the printed wage scale which arrived from Pittsburgh last night. The memorandum of agreement was adopted after some discussion. The boiler scale was next taken up and this subject was still under discussion at the noon adjournment.

Revolution in Ecuador.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Cablegrams received by the state department to-day from Ecuador announce that the revolution has broken out afresh in that country. While no particulars are obtainable, the movement has been regarded as serious enough to warrant the sending of a ship there to protect American interests. Accordingly orders were cabled this afternoon to the commander of the United States steamship Ranger, now at Panama, to proceed with his ship at once to Guayaquil, Ecuador, where he will be in cable communication with the naval department.